

Souvenir Programme
of the de la

LA VÉRENDRYE CELEBRATION
BI-CENTENNIAL BI-CENTENAIRE
CELEBRATION LA VÉRENDRYE

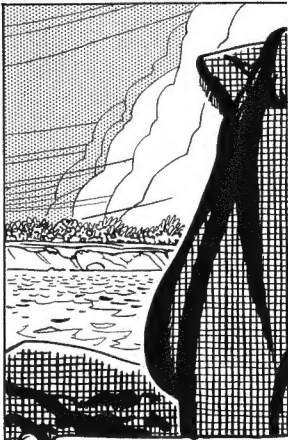
September 3-11

WINNIPEG • ST. BONIFACE • MANITOBA

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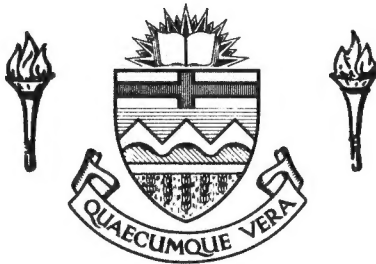
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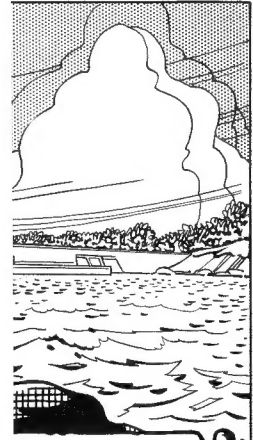


THE Winnipeg River is covered by La Verendrye became the "highway" line Canada. Countless voyagers prospectors have been on the restless waters flowing. Times have changed, but they are not dimmed. Where can City Hydro's huge power?

CITY OF W



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the giant turbines at From there, electricity eighty miles distant, which averages less than The early pioneers, they gave birth to the new pioneer of cheap electricity all who live in this province second to none.

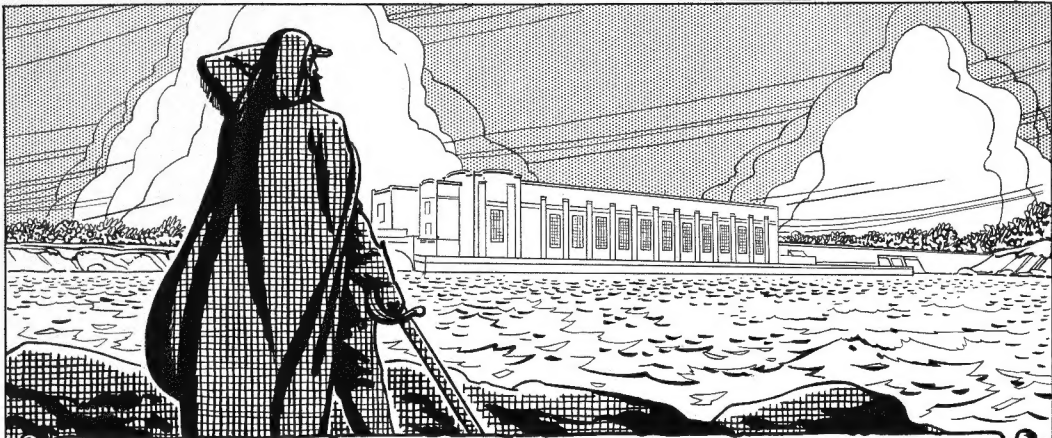
SYSTEM

SUCH TENDERNESS!

MAPLE LEAF
TENDERSWEET
HAM

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ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA



THE Winnipeg River is steeped in Romance. Discovered by La Verendrye two centuries ago, it became the "highway" linking Manitoba with Eastern Canada. Countless voyageurs, traders, trappers and prospectors have been borne to their destinations on the restless waters flowing into Lake Winnipeg . . . Times have changed, but the romance of the river has not dimmed. Where canoes once shot the rapids, City Hydro's huge power plants stand; and the steady

flow of the Winnipeg River works the giant turbines at Slave Falls and Pointe du Bois. From there, electricity is transmitted to Winnipeg, eighty miles distant, where it is distributed at a cost which averages less than one cent per K.W.H. . . . The early pioneers, by their perseverance and fortitude, gave birth to the City of Winnipeg. City Hydro, the pioneer of cheap power, has enriched the lives of all who live in this great city by giving electrical service second to none.

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SUCH TENDERNESS!

~

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~

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ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA

Programme
OF THE
Bi-Centennial Celebration of the arrival
of Pierre Gaultier de La Verendrye
at the forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers

WINNIPEG AND ST. BONIFACE

SEPTEMBER 3rd to 11th, 1938

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd

8.30 P.M. La Verendrye Pageant, Civic Auditorium, Winnipeg, and Display of Handiwork by Manitoba Branch, Canadian Handicraft Guild.

The Manitoba Branch, Canadian Handicraft Guild, presents a display of handicraft work of fifteen different national groups with demonstrations of actual work in progress. These groups will each wear their respective national dress. The Guild includes the following nationalities: Bohemian, British, Czecho-Slovakian, French-Canadian, German, Greek, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Netherlands, Norwegian, Polish, Roumanian, Swedish, Ukrainian. Also The Women's Institute.

Doors open for Handicraft Exhibit each evening at 6.30.

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PROGRAMME OF PAGEANT

SEPTEMBER 3 AND 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

PART I—PIONEERS OF THE PAST

"LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN".....PHILHARMONIC CHOIR

1. Market Place at Three Rivers. 1693.

The day draws to a close in Three Rivers, Quebec. In the market place, villagers enjoy themselves after their daily work.

Young people make merry and an old voyageur tells of his stirring adventures. Whilst the old cronies harken, the boy La Verendrye forsakes his playmates to listen. Already fate marks the lad as the Discoverer of the Great West.

2. Market Place at Three Rivers. 1707.

His childhood days are over, and grown to manhood, La Verendrye joins the forces of his King. His country is at war, so La Verendrye, now an ensign, must leave with his comrades for France. He bids farewell to his family and friends and then departs with the little company of gallant men from Three Rivers.

3. On the Continent. A Prisoner. 1709.

After serving with distinction for more than two years, La Verendrye is wounded at Malplaquet. With eight sabre wounds and struck by a bullet, he is left for dead on the field of battle.

He is taken prisoner by the enemy, and recovers from his wounds only to spend fifteen months in prison. Gazing through his cell window, memories of his early days fill his thoughts and in imagination he hears the songs of his boyhood.

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4. La Verendrye's Wedding at Quebec. 1712.

At last, La Verendrye returns to Canada and becomes a trader. The beautiful Marie-Anne Dandonneau du Sable awaits him, and the lovers are married. As they leave the church after the ceremony, the happy couple are greeted by their friends and showered with blessings.

5. At Michillimackinac Trading Post. 1729.

While at Fort Michillimackinac, La Verendrye meets Father de Gonnor and they discuss with enthusiasm the possibility of finding the Western Sea.

Long hours are spent poring over maps as the two men make plans for the great adventure and valuable aid is given by Auchagah, an Indian guide, who comes to the Fort and advises La Verendrye in mapping out his route.

6. A Ball at the Residence of the Governor at Quebec. 1730.

La Verendrye, determined to discover the Western Sea, seeks financial aid from the King of France. This is refused, but while a ball is in progress at the residence of the Governor, the Marquis de Beauharnois, La Verendrye is sent for and he is granted the rights to three trading posts, and receives permission to explore the unknown territory to the West. He then departs with the Governor's good wishes for speedy success and a safe return.

7. A Portage. 1733.

Eager to be on his way, La Verendrye assembles his followers including his own sons. He divides them into parties and resolutely pushes forward over the innumerable portages—on to the Western Sea.

8. A Campfire near Fort St. Charles. 1736.

The bitterness of winter and the constant fear of attack by hostile Indians hamper his progress. Seated by the campfire with his sons, La Verendrye mourns the death of his nephew La Jemmeraye.

Suddenly an Indian chief arrives and tells him that his eldest son with Father Aulneau and nineteen others have been massacred. The Indians who bear the news wish him to lead them against the tribes that murdered his son.

La Verendrye, steadfast to his purpose, refuses revenge and proves he is no coward by baring his chest and showing scars of wounds received in battle.

(Continued on page 7)

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ROGER J. TELLET, SPECIAL AGENT

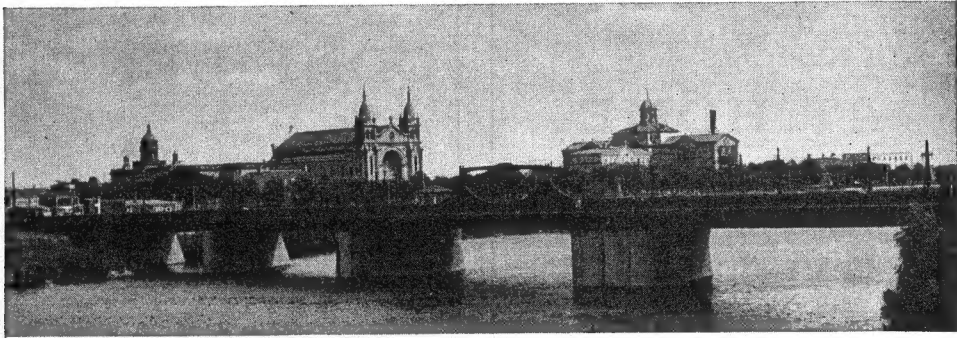
ST. BONIFACE

WHAT a strange sensation it must be for a tourist to leave the large English speaking metropolis of Winnipeg and in a few minutes, after crossing Provencher Bridge, to find himself practically in a corner of the Province of Québec or of old France! For, although one half of the population of St. Boniface is purely English speaking, the old section of the city has always remained French in language and customs and the Mecca of Frenchmen, whether from Quebec or from The Old Land. Whilst most of the latter speak English as well as French, among themselves they use the mother tongue almost exclusively, and all the sermons at the beautiful cathedral with "turrets twain," sitting majestically on the river bank amid the century old cemetery surrounding it, are in the French language.

If, therefore, you want to test your knowledge of the tongue of Corneille and Molière, just cross the Red River into the old city where the first white men who settled west of the Great Lakes built their log cabins and laid the foundations of that vast empire we now call Western Canada. Within a few minutes you may visit the tombs of Bishops Provencher and Taché, and those of Lagimodière and Riel.

La Vérendrye and Selkirk, Provencher and Simpson, trod the ground where St. Boniface now raises its many towers and steeples long before Winnipeg was thought of, and if you are historically inclined be sure to visit the busy little city which is so proud to glorify as he deserves that heroic and admirable discoverer of the western plains, Pierre Gaultier de Varennes de La Vérendrye, by the erection of a beautiful statue-monument in La Vérendrye Park facing the junction of the Red River and Assiniboine River, which he discovered in 1738; also by an eight-day pageant which will well repay the traveller who comes to witness this memorable celebration.

The business man too will find here a city which can boast more industries than any other city in Canada of the same population; where factory sites may be secured at nominal prices, supplied with light and power at the lowest rates in America, and where an intelligent and educated population imbued with the best British and French traditions will make his investments secure.



A vous qui parlez français, soit que vous veniez de la Province Québec, de la vieille France ou des autres parties de l'Amérique où la race de Champlain, de Dollard et de La Vérendrye s'est maintenue tenace et indomptable—est-il besoin de vous parler de Saint-Boniface et de vous dire son histoire?

Mais la survivance de vos compatriotes dans ce poste isolé et battu maintes fois par la tempête, et la vue de tous ces beaux monuments de piété et de charité chrétienne qui attestent de la vitalité française et de sa haute civilisation vous réconforteront et vous feront passer des heures fières et heureuses ici.

Venez donc en grand nombre célébrer avec nous un des plus nobles héros de l'épopée française en Amérique et nous donner l'occasion d'exercer l'hospitalité traditionnelle. Le nombre et l'étendue de nos industries vous surprendront et vous intéresseront aussi, et vous garderez de ce voyage un souvenir inoubliable.

PROGRAMME DE LA CELEBRATION

**du Bi-Centenaire de l'arrivee de Pierre Gaultier de La Verendrye
a la Fourche des Rivières Rouge et Assiniboine**

DU 3 AUN SEPTEMBRE

8.30 P.M. "Pageant" et exposition du "Handicraft Guild" à l'Auditorium, Winnipeg.

La section manitobaine du "Canadian Handicraft Guild" fait une exposition de travaux exécutés par quinze groupes nationaux différents, en même temps qu'une démonstration de la manière dont ces objets sont fabriqués. Les représentants de ces groupes porteront le costume national. Les groupes suivants font partie de l'association:

Bohémiens, Britanniques, Tchéco-Slovaques, Canadiens-Français, Allemands, Hongrois, Pays-Bas, Islandais, Grecques, Italiens, Norvégiens, Polonais, Roumains, Suédois, Ukrainiens.

LE PAGEANT AURA LIEU LES

3, 6, 7, 8, 9, et 10 SEPTEMBRE

1ère PARTIE—LES PIONNIERS DU PASSE

"LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN".....CHOEUR PHILHARMONIQUE

(A suivre, page 6)

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PROGRAMME FRANCAIS—(SUITE)

1. Le marché, à Trois Rivières. 1693.

Le jour tombe. Leurs labeurs terminés, les villageois s'amuse sur la place du marché. Pendant que les plus jeunes chantent et dansent, un ancien coureur des bois raconte à des amis ses aventures extraordinaires. La Vérendrye, enfant, quitte le jeu pour écouter furtivement ce récit. Dès lors, le hasard désigne l'enfant qui sera un jour le découvreur de l'Ouest.

2. Au meme endroit, en 1707.

La Vérendrye, adolescent, s'engage pour servir dans les armées du roi. Devenu enseigne et la guerre ayant éclaté en France il s'apprête à partir. Avant de s'embarquer avec ses compagnons, il fait ses adieux à sa mère et à ses amis.

3. Sur le continent—La Vérendrye est fait prisonnier. 1709.

S'étant distingué à plusieurs reprises il est grièvement blessé à Malplaquet où souffrant de neuf blessures il est laissé pour mort sur le champ de bataille. Il n'en guérit que pour passer quinze mois dans une prison ennemie. Sa seule distraction est d'observer l'horizon par une étroite fenêtre en songeant aux jours heureux de sa jeunesse et il entend en imagination les chansons d'autrefois au pays natal.

4. Les Epousailles de La Vérendrye à Québec. 1712.

La Vérendrye revenu au Canada se fait traiteur de fourrures. Marie-Anne Dandonneau du Sablé, sa promise, l'a attendu pendant ces longues années. Enfin les amoureux se marient.

5. Au Fort Michillimackinac. 1729.

S'étant rendu au Fort Michillimackinac, La Vérendrye y rencontre le Père de Gonnor. Tous deux causent avidement de la possibilité de découvrir un passage par terre à la mer de l'Ouest (l'Océan Pacifique.). Ils passent des heures penchés sur des cartes primitives devisant de ce grand projet. Ochagah, un ami sauvage, leur est d'un grand secours en avisant La Vérendrye du parcours à suivre.

6. Un bal chez le gouverneur, à Québec. 1730.

La Vérendrye déterminé à chercher la mer de l'Ouest a besoin de secours pécuniaires. Il tente sans succès d'en obtenir du Roi de France. Cependant le gouverneur l'encourage. Un soir qu'il y a bal chez ce dernier il est appelé. Il arrive accompagné de deux chefs sauvages et en leur présence il reçoit de la main du gouverneur le titre de trois postes de traite; la permission d'aller faire un voyage d'exploration dans l'Ouest et le privilège exclusif de la traite dans tout le territoire nouveau qu'il découvrirait.

7. Un portage. 1733.

La Vérendrye a vite fait de s'adjoindre ses fils et une équipe de solides coureurs des bois. Les ayants divisés en petits groupes il s'aventure résolument vers la mer de l'Ouest surmontant des difficultés sans nombre et faisant de multiples portages.

8. Un camp près du Fort Saint-Charles. 1736.

Les rigueurs de la température et la crainte constante d'être attaqués par les sauvages hostiles ralentissent sa marche. Un soir, installé avec deux de ses fils et quelques uns de ses compagnons, il s'attriste en déplorant la mort de son neveu La Jemmeraye.

Soudain, survient un chef sauvage suivi de quelques braves qui viennent lui apprendre la mort horrible de l'ainé de ses fils, du père Aulneau et de leurs dix-neuf compagnons que les Sioux ont massacrés sans pitié. La Vérendrye est terrassé par la douleur. Le chef lui offre les services de toute sa tribu et le supplie de les conduire et de porter la terreur chez les Sioux pour venger la mort de son fils. Comme La Vérendrye refuse obstinément le chef l'accuse de lâcheté. Pour lui donner une preuve de sa vaillance, le vétéran de Malplaquet découvre sa poitrine et lui montre ses neuf blessures.

(A suivre, page 10)

PROGRAMME—CONTINUED

9. A Grave. Massacre Island. 1736.

Bowed with grief, La Verendrye sets forth with his followers and discovers the scene of the massacre. Reverently, the bodies of the victims have been interred and La Verendrye and his men kneel in prayer.

10. At the Forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. 1738.

After innumerable hardships and dangers, La Verendrye arrives at the Forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers where a small band of Indians is encamped.

The party is met by two Chiefs and La Verendrye smokes the ceremonial pipe of peace. For the first time, the solemn strains of the Te Deum are heard in the wilderness as the priest gives his blessing.

PHILHARMONIC CHOIR

PART II

1. The Selkirk Settlers. Fort Douglas. 1812.

Among the earliest pioneers were the Selkirk Settlers. Through the efforts of the Earl of Selkirk these colonists were brought from the old land to settle in the Red River Valley.

An important ceremony was the granting of the land to the settlers by Captain Macdonell. This episode is sponsored by the Selkirk Settlers' Association under the direction of Mrs. Douglas McKay.

2. The Angelus.

The poet Whittier has immortalized the music of the bells of St. Boniface Cathedral as they call "to the boatman on the river, the hunter on the plain."

This tableau of the workers symbolizes the beauty and the restfulness of the Angelus hour.

TEN MINUTES INTERMISSION

PART III—PIONEERS OF THE PRESENT

Ballet

After the first hardy pioneers others came who sought a home and freedom in the new land. Peoples from all countries seeking a new life for themselves and their families. Side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, they worked to realize their individual dreams and to build a common heritage to hand down to their children. Sacrifices had to be made, and with the SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION they laid well the foundations upon which the generations to come are to build.

(Continued on page 11)



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Pierre Gaultier

1685—

The Pathfinder

THE grand celebration by pageant and parade, by the unveiling of plaque and cairn and monument in September, 1938, commemorates the discovery of the West by La Verendrye two hundred years ago. At that time the area now comprised in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the States of North and South Dakota and Montana, together with the regions beyond, was entirely unknown to the white race. The explorations of the English and the French had been carried as far as the Great Lakes and the Mississippi but the vast western region was a land of mystery.

In the hope and belief that this land might contain a water route to the Pacific Ocean, Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye, came to the fork of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, where now stand the cities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, on September 24th, A.D. 1738.

Who was this man, then in his fifty-third year, who, with winter approaching, had determined not to go back to his headquarters at Fort St. Charles on



de la Verendrye

1749

of the West

the Lake of the Woods but to proceed westward and continue his explorations? He was the son of the Governor of Three Rivers, where he was born November 17th, 1685. He had already experienced an adventurous and distinguished career. At the age of twelve he became a cadet in the colonial army and in the next ten years served in three campaigns in the wars against the English. In the fall of 1707 we find him sailing for France to serve his king in the war of the Spanish Succession. In the famous and sanguinary battle of Malplaquet, severely wounded by sword and bullet, he was left for dead on the field of battle. Captured by the English he became a prisoner of war for fifteen months.

He returned to Canada in 1711, was married in 1712 and engaged in the fur trade. Four sons were born to him, namely, Jean-Baptiste, Pierre, Francois and Louis-Joseph. These sons and his nephew, La Jemmeraye, all shared the danger and glory of his explorations.

In 1727-8 La Verendrye was in charge of a fur trading post on the shore of Lake

(Continued on page 17)

LA VERENDRYE

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LA VERENDRYE PAGEANT

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WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL

PROGRAMME FRANCAIS—(SUITE)

9. Un tombeau à l'Île au Massacre. 1736.

Courbé sous le poids de sa douleur La Vérendrye, suivi de ses deux fils et de ses compagnons, va à la recherche de l'endroit où les victimes ont été ensevelies. Ayant trouvé le tertre, lui et les siens s'agenouillent, et prient.

10. A la fourche des rivières Rouge et Assiniboine. 1738.

Ayant échappé à des dangers continuels et ayant surmonté des difficultés sans nombre, la flotille de La Vérendrye et ses hommes atteint enfin la fourche des rivières Rouge et Assiniboine, à l'entrée de l'immense plaine. Il y trouve quelques tentes de sauvages. Deux chefs le reçoivent d'un air hésitant. Puis l'un d'eux lui offre le calumet de la paix et au moment où le père Messaiger bénit le groupe, le chant du Te Deum, pour la première fois, retentit dans la plaine de l'Ouest.

2ieme PARTIE

1. Les Colons de Lord Selkirk Fort Douglas. 1812.

Au nombre des tout premiers colons, il faut compter ceux de Lord Selkirk. C'est à lui que revient le mérite de les avoir conduits sur les bords de la rivière Rouge.

La distribution de terrains à chacun de ces colons par le Capitaine Macdonell fut un événement important. La reproduction de cette cérémonie est présentée par l'association "Selkirk Settlers" sous la direction de Madame Douglas McKay.

2. L'Angelus.

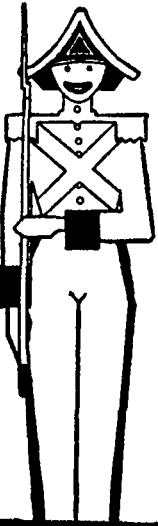
Le poète Whittier a immortalisé les cloches de la Cathédrale de St-Boniface, qui appelaient "le batelier sur la rivière, le chasseur dans la plaine."

Ce tableau pastorale symbolise la beauté et la paix du soir à l'heure de l'Angelus.

DIX MINUTES D'INTERMISSION

(A suivre, page 16)

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ARNOLD SMITH, VICE-PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL MANAGER

PROGRAMME—CONTINUED

We are fortunate in having as citizens people representing many nationalities. Each evening several of the following groups present their offerings:

Czechoslovakians—The Czechoslovak Sick Benefit Association representing our Four Thousand Czechoslovakian citizens present as their offering the well known children's orchestra, playing a group of Bohemian songs. Many who have enjoyed hearing them on the radio will be pleased to see these young people in person.

Germans—Upholding the tradition of German music the Canadian League for German Culture present as their offering a group of instrumental and vocal numbers.

Hollanders—People from the Netherlands came to Canada and rather than form separate communities proudly became absorbed in Canadian life. The songs and dances offered portray those given before leaving for the new land.

Hungarians—The Hungarian population of Four Thousand will be represented by St. Stephen's Hungarian Catholic Association, who will offer an Hungarian Folk dance with Czardas.

Italians—A newly organized group of Italian young people of the Holy Rosary Parish will sing a popular Italian song "Marianna," and one in Neopolitan dialect, "Oh! Mari, Oh! Mari."

Then will follow a typical folk dance of Southern Italy, the Tarantella, a lively dance in six-eight time. Ancient tradition gave this dance the power to cure the bite of the tarantula, the large venomous spider common in Southern Italy.

Jewish—In joining with the other Winnipeg groups in celebration of the La Verendrye Bi-Centenary, the Jewish Community has selected a choral setting of Psalm 117, and a Menorah dance in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. The Menorah is the seven-branched candlestick used in the ancient Temple, and is symbolic of "light," or knowledge.

"HALLELU"—Psalm 117.....ZEIDEL ROVNER

"O Praise the Lord, all ye Nations;
praise him, all ye people.
For his merciful kindness is great
toward us: and the truth of the
Lord endureth forever.
Praise ye the Lord."

JEWISH COMMUNITY CHOIR, Conducted by B. Brownstone
FOLK TUNE—From the Opera "Shulamith".....GOLDFADEN

JEWISH COMMUNITY CHOIR, Conducted by M. Jacob
MENORAH DANCE.....Directed by Sara Baker-Adelman

Native Sons of Canada—Canada's own Native Sons, symbolizing the peoples of the land of the Maple, will conclude this part of the programme each evening by singing "The Men of the North," written and composed by H. H. Godfrey.

Polish—The Polish-Canadians of this City are glad to participate in this celebration as much as they are happy to know that many pioneers of their nationality have contributed to the making of the history of Canada, though naturally on a smaller scale than La Verendrye and his co-nationals. Polish-Canadians recollect with pride such names as that of the late Colonel Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, aide-de-camp of Queen Victoria, C. A. M. Globenski, Engineer Jos. Obalski, etc. It appears to be a recorded fact that in Lord Selkirk's second expedition, which arrived at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in 1812, there were some dozen Polish adventurers.

Polish Mazur and folk songs presented here are under the direction of P. T. Andree.

Swedish—A group of dances by the Swedish Folk Dancers is presented. Some of these dances date back to the 16th century. Occasionally the influence of the early Viking explorations in the Slavic countries, and the travels of the Swedish Student in France may be traced.

In a Quadrille from Gotland, an Island Province, we glimpse a dancing seaman. The Daldance is from a Province of sturdy farmers. Frykdals' dance is from the Province Vermland.

Ukrainian—Representing our Ukrainian population of twenty-two thousand, the choir of the Ukrainian National Home, under the direction of Dr. Paul Macenko, assisted by the singers and dancers of the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Cathedral and the Canadian Ukrainian Institute Prosvita, present songs of the Ukraine, with national dances under the leadership of Wasyl Pylypchuk.

INTERLUDE

"POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE".....EDWARD ELGAR
ORCHESTRA

"UNFOLD YE PORTALS".....GOUNOD
PHILHARMONIC CHOIR

PIONEERS—PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

Through two hundred years the Pioneers of the Past, inspired by the faith and courage of La Verendrye, this great Canadian, blazed the pathway. The Pioneers of the Present, with no less courage, have kept the faith and handed on this rich heritage, and now our Youth, pressing forward with confidence and hope, become the Pioneers of the Future.

O CANADA

(Continued on page 14)



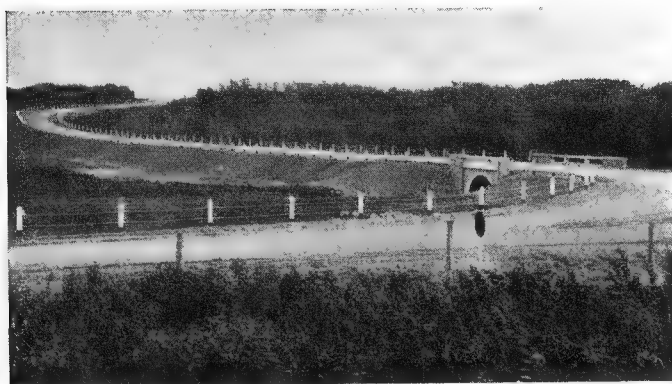
A TYPICAL MANITOBA FARM HOME

"Life piled on life were all too little."

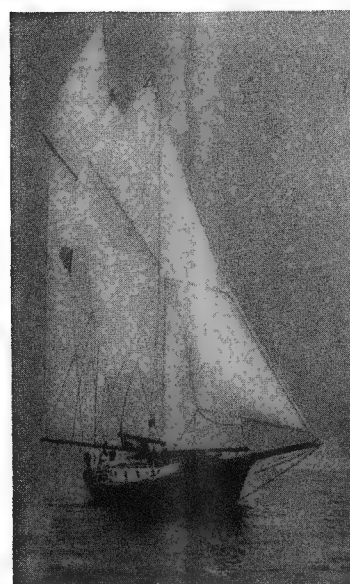
—Tennyson.

PIERRE Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye, with his prophetic vision of the potentialities of the great western plains, must have been conscious of the magnitude of the development task that lay between him and the fulfilment of his dreams.

He blazed trails which later became the arteries of commerce from the heart of a continent; he braved thousands of miles of turbulent waters since harnessed in the service of industry; he traversed millions of acres of forests, destined to furnish the sinews of the merchant marine of an Empire; he



ONE OF MANITOBA'S MANY GOOD ROADS



A FISHING SCHOONER ON
LAKE WINNIPEG

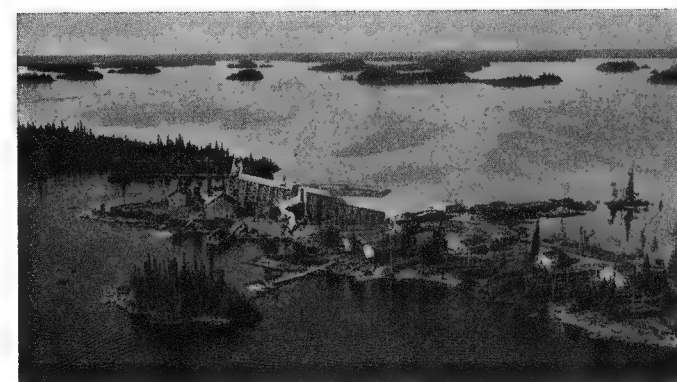
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA



AN OUTSTANDING MANITOBA HERD

experienced the utility of an almost inexhaustible store of fish and game; he viewed the vast expanses of fertile western plains and tested their productive possibilities; he saw milling thousands of buffalo so soon to give place to the domestic herds of organized agricultural communities; he even attempted to turn to the use of man copper deposits of which rumours had reached him even though unaware of their wide-spread occurrences and huge volume or of the infinite uses which the industrial age would find for them.

His the vision—his the sacrifice. He knew fulfilment was not for him. He pointed the way and his illustrious successors have carried the torch to us—The people of Manitoba—who today honour his memory.



AN OUTPOST OF INDUSTRY NORTH OF 53°

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(Programme of Events continued on page 18)

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CANADA

PROGRAMME FRANCAIS—(SUITE)

3ième PARTIE—LES PIONNIERS DU PRESENT

Ballet

A la suite des premiers colons, il en vint d'autres en quête de liberté dans une patrie nouvelle. Il en vint de tous les pays, à la recherche d'une vie paisible pour eux-mêmes et pour leurs enfants. Unis dans un sentiment commun ces groupes s'efforcent de réaliser leur idéal et d'accumuler un héritage commun pour leurs enfants.

Au prix de multiples sacrifices mais dans un ESPRIT DE COOPERATION ils établissent des bases solides à l'édifice national.

Nous sommes heureux de compter au nombre de nos concitoyens, les nationaux de différents pays. Chaque représentation verra quelques-uns des groupes ethniques suivants:

ITALIENS
TCHÉCO SLOVAQUES
HOLLANDAIS
HEBREUX
POLONAIS

UKRAINIENS
CANADIENS DE NAISSANCE
HONGROIS
SUEDOIS
ALLEMANDS

INTERLUDE

"POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE".....EDWARD ELGAR

ORCHESTRE

"UNFOLD YE PORTALS".....GOUNOD

CHOEUR PHILHARMONIQUE

FINALE

Après deux siècles, l'esprit de La Vérendrye domine encore, flambeau d'inspiration et de courage. Les Pionniers du Passé ont tracé la voie. Nous, les Pionniers du Présent, poursuivons l'oeuvre entreprise. Nous souhaitons que les générations à venir, les Pionniers d'une ère nouvelle marchent résolument vers le succès.

O CANADA

DIMANCHE, LE 4 SEPTEMBRE

3.00 P.M. Dévoilement d'un cairn à Fort Alexandre près de l'embouchure de la rivière Winnipeg.

Ce tumulus est érigé par les soins de la Commission des Monuments et Sites Historiques du Canada pour commémorer l'établissement du Fort Maurepas (Fort Alexandre). La Vérendrye fit ériger le Fort Maurepas à l'automne de 1734 et lui donna ce nom en l'honneur du Comte de Maurepas qui était alors chef de la marine française.

Ce fut le premier fort érigé à l'Ouest du Lac des Bois et demeura pendant longtemps la base d'opération de La Vérendrye dans l'Ouest Canadien.

(Ce dévoilement se fait sous les auspices des Sociétés Historiques du Manitoba.)

LUNDI, LE 5 SEPTEMBRE

A MIDI Une procession de chars allégoriques, de musiques, etc s'alignera sur la place du marché à Winnipeg. Feront tête, les chars représentant des scènes de l'époque des explorations et des premiers établissements dans l'Ouest; viendront ensuite ceux qui reproduiront des scènes historiques plus récentes jusqu'à nos jours.

La procession suivra la rue Main jusqu'à l'avenue Portage et celle-ci jusqu'au Mall, du Mall jusqu'à l'avenue Broadway. De là par cette dernière avenue, elle se dirigera vers l'Est. Elle tournera au Sud sur la rue Main, traversera les ponts et suivra la rue Marion jusqu'à la rue Taché. Suivant la rue Taché elle tournera de nouveau vers l'Est à l'avenue Cathédrale, suivra la rue Desmeurons jusqu'à Provencher. Elle suivra l'avenue Provencher, vers l'Ouest jusqu'à la rue St-Joseph qu'elle suivra jusqu'au parc Whittier.

(La procession est sous les auspices du Club Kiwanis de Winnipeg, qui en assume l'organisation. Dr. James H. Skaling, Président du Comité de la Parade.)

(A suivre, page 16)

PROGRAMME FRANCAIS—(SUITE)

2.00 P.M. Fête champêtre au Parc Whittier, St-Boniface. On y trouvera toute sorte d'amusements, entre autres, la Fameuse Cité Electrique, des comptoirs de toute espèce; on y servira de la viande de Buffalo.

Il sera fait en face de l'amphithéâtre, une démonstration d'équitation, tels que sauts à cheval, manoeuvres, etc. Des membres du Y.M.C.A. feront des exercices de culture physique et de gymnastique. La Gendarmerie à cheval fera de la boxe, de la lutte, etc., et ainsi jusqu'à six heures.

7.00 P.M. Sur des barges dans la rivière, à l'arrière de l'amphithéâtre il y aura un "Pow Wow" sauvage. L'on pourra également assister à des représentations spéciales offertes par la Société Historique Métisse et par la Lignée Lagimodière, la Cité électrique, etc.

Un directeur fera chanter la foule et les comptoirs offriront aux amateurs de la viande de Buffalo. (Cette fête champêtre est organisée sous les auspices du Club Kiwanis de St-Boniface. Président du Comité: Allan Ramsay.)

NOTA—Il n'y aura pas de représentation du "Pageant" à l'Auditorium, à Winnipeg, ce soir.)

MARDI, LE 6 SEPTEMBRE

2.00 P.M. Visite en automobile des sites historiques du Manitoba français: La Cathédrale de St-Boniface; la Trappe à St-Norbert; la maison de Louis Riel à St-Vital, etc.

8.30 P.M. "Pageant" La Vérendrye et exposition du Handicraft Guild à l'Auditorium, à Winnipeg.

MERCREDI, LE 7 SEPTEMBRE

2.00 P.M. Promenade en automobile et visite des maisons industrielles de Winnipeg.

8.30 P.M. "Pageant" La Vérendrye et exposition du Handicraft Guild à l'Auditorium à Winnipeg.

JEUDI, LE 8 SEPTEMBRE

8.30 P.M. "Pageant" La Vérendrye et exposition du Handicraft Guild à l'Auditorium, à Winnipeg.

VENDREDI, LE 9 SEPTEMBRE

3.00 P.M. Dévoilement d'une plaque commémorative au pont de la rue Main au cours duquel on donnera à ce pont le nom de "Pont des Vieux Ports."

A quelques cents pieds des abords de ce pont, pas moins de sept forts ont été érigés au cours des deux derniers siècles. Le premier fut érigé en 1738 par les hommes de La Vérendrye et fut appelé "Fort Rouge." Le second fut érigé par la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest en 1807: Ce fut le "Fort Gibraltar." "Le premier Fort Garry fut érigé en 1822 et le second en 1835. Pendant plus de cinquante ans avant l'entrée du Manitoba dans la Confédération cet endroit fut le centre du commerce des fourrures et le siège du gouvernement des territoires de l'Ouest.

8.30 P.M. "Pageant" La Vérendrye et exposition du Handicraft Guild à l'Auditorium, à Winnipeg.

SAMEDI, LE 10 SEPTEMBRE

5.30 P.M. Banquet à l'hôtel Fort Garry en l'honneur de nos visiteurs et des personnages qui prendront part le lendemain aux cérémonies du dévoilement du Monument à La Vérendrye.

8.30 P.M. Dernière représentation du "Pageant" La Vérendrye. Exposition du Handicraft Guild, à l'Auditorium, à Winnipeg.

DIMANCHE, LE 11 SEPTEMBRE

1.00 P.M. Un rassemblement de trois cents canots se fera sur la Rivière Rouge en aval du parc Kildonan et montera vers St-Boniface.

3.00 P.M. Les sept cents participants représentant toute la tradition accosteront au pied du monument La Vérendrye.

3.10 P.M. Dévoilement du monument et dédicace du Parc La Vérendrye.

(Parade aquatique par les membres du Winnipeg Canoe Club, costumes fournis par la Compagnie 'La Baie d'Hudson.' Cette parade sera sous les auspices de ces deux organisations.

PIERRE GAULTIER DE LA VERENDRYE

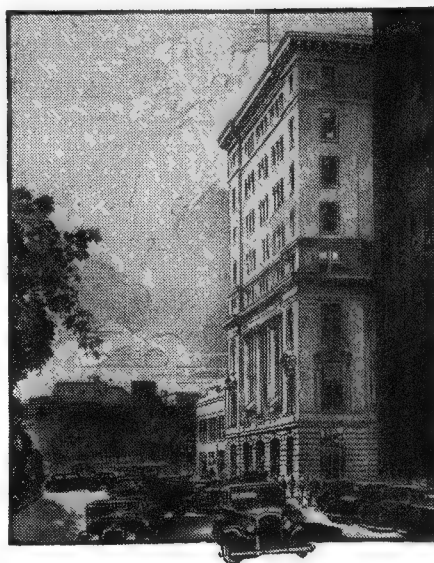
(Continued from page 9)

Nipigon, the very frontier at that time. It was there that he met an Indian named Auchagah who fired his curiosity by tales of a river that led to the ocean. Auchagah stated that he had been far in the direction of the sunset and that in his travels he had come upon other tribes who had told him of a large lake from which an important river flowed westward to an unlimited expanse of undrinkable water, "a big water with a bitter taste." They told of seeing men on horse-back, men with clothes of armour and sailing vessels that had come over the water. Auchagah drew a birch-bark map showing the route to follow. If this tale were true it would solve the riddle of the centuries, the passage to the Western Sea.

The story told La Verendrye so gripped his imagination that he went to Quebec and tried to get the King of France to appoint him the leader of an expedition to discover the route to the Western Ocean. The French Court, while authorizing the expedition, would give no financial support to it beyond giving La Verendrye a monopoly of the fur trade in the country discovered by him. Arrangements were made with Montreal merchants for financing the expedition, and on June 8th, 1731, he embarked from Montreal with some fifty voyageurs.

Let us consider for a moment the dangers and difficulties of the task to which La Verendrye had set his hand. The white race at that time, outside of isolated trading posts, held only a narrow strip of land along the Atlantic seaboard. The settlements about Montreal and Quebec had, not so long since, been repeatedly ravaged by hostile Indians. Forty-four years later Braddock's army was to be massacred in a country no further west than Pittsburgh, yet La Verendrye, with only fifty men, set out to explore a wilderness which extended for thousands of miles beyond Montreal, a wilderness in which he knew Indian tribes were at warfare with one another. In this very land, 145 years

(Continued on page 20)



TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, when Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye surmounted untold hardships to reach this gateway to the West, he must have divined the great wealth and future that lay in store.

Where his paddle dipped and where his moccasins left their imprints, there have risen great power developments, vast fields of grain, highways of speeding traffic, massive buildings of industry and public service.

Truly our participation in the Bi-Centennial Celebration for La Verendrye is colored with more than ordinary gratitude. It is in this Great West, where La Verendrye was the first white man to set foot, that we were founded only 46 years ago. Here we have built, grown and expanded to one of the foremost companies on the North American Continent.

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PROGRAMME—CONTINUED

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th

3.00 P.M. Unveiling of La Verendrye Cairn at Fort Alexander, near the mouth of the Winnipeg River. The cairn is erected by The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to commemorate the building of Fort Maurepas (now Fort Alexander).

Fort Maurepas was built under the direction of La Verendrye in the fall of 1734 and named in honor of Comte de Maurepas, at that time head of the French navy. It was the first fort erected west of the Lake of the Woods and for some years served as the base of operations from which La Verendrye carried on his explorations in Western Canada.

(The ceremony of unveiling is under the auspices of The Historical Societies of Manitoba.)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th

12 NOON Parade of Historical Floats, Bands, etc., assembles at Market Square, Winnipeg. The procession begins with floats depicting the early scenes of exploration and settlement of the west, and is followed by those showing scenes of a more recent character down to the present day.

The parade will proceed along Main Street to Portage Avenue, west on Portage to The Mall, south on the Mall to Broadway, east on Broadway to Main, south on Main over the two bridges to Marion St., St. Boniface, along Marion to Tache Avenue, along Tache to Cathedral, along Cathedral to Des Meurons, along Des Meurons to Provencher, past the City Hall to St. Joseph Street, and along St. Joseph to Whittier Park.

(The parade is under the auspices and management of the Winnipeg Kiwanis Club, Dr. James H. Skaling, Chairman, Parade Committee.)

2.00 P.M. Old-Time Fair, Whittier Park, St. Boniface. Midway attractions of all kinds, games, novelties, the famous "Electrical City," Buffalo Barbecue, etc.

In front of the Grand Stand a magnificent Horse Show, Fancy Riding, Jumping, etc., Physical Display by members of the Y.M.C.A., Boxing and Wrestling Displays by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Hurdle Races and other features throughout the afternoon until 6 p.m.

7.00 P.M. Old-Time Fair, Buffalo Barbecue, Midway, Electrical City, etc., as in afternoon.

Also Indian Pow Wow on barges at rear of Grand Stand, and special attractions by members of the Metisse Society and Lagimodiere Association depicting in pageant form the scenes of the

(Continued on page 21)

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PIERRE GAULTIER DE LA VERENDRYE

(Continued from page 17)

later, an army of 1,100 men were to be entirely destroyed by the Sioux. Courage and diplomacy of the highest order were needed for success in such a task. Fortunate it was for La Verendrye that he possessed such qualities.

But beyond the dangers of the expedition, the practical difficulties were well nigh insuperable. All the personal belongings, the food, munitions, guns and articles of trade, had to be conveyed over land and water by hand. The birch-bark canoe would carry them by water, although it was a frail and dangerous craft for the Great Lakes and heavily laden required muscles of steel for the endless paddling, but on the portages the canoe and all that it contained had to be carried. Each boat contained from three to four tons of freight and this had to be carried up and down over rocky hills and pathless forests. Little wonder that when La Verendrye's men saw the Pigeon River portage up hundred of feet over nine miles of rock they mutinied, with the result that La Verendrye had to go back to Kaministiquia (Fort William) and spend the winter there. At this critical juncture La Jemmeraye came to the rescue and, with a few of the most intrepid of the French, took four small canoes and proceeded to Rainy River some 225 miles away, where he built a fort named St. Pierre.

In the Spring of 1732 La Jemmeraye came down with a good catch of furs to Lake Superior. Jean was sent east with the furs and almost immediately the whole party proceeded westward again to Fort St. Pierre, where they found over two hundred Cree Indians awaiting them. Down the Rainy River they all went to the Lake of the Woods, where on the southwest shore La Verendrye built Fort St. Charles.

During the next six years La Verendrye was engaged in establishing friendly trading relations with the Indians and in building and maintaining trading posts in the area from Rainy Lake to Lake Winnipeg. Fort Maurepas at the

(Continued on page 22)

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LA VERENDRYE

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Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye and his gallant voyageurs of 1738.

PROGRAMME—CONTINUED

early days of the West. Community singing with song leader and master of ceremonies, Buffalo Barbecue, "Electrical City," etc.

(Old-Time Fair and Buffalo Barbecue under the auspices and management of the St. Boniface Kiwanis Club, Allan Ramsay, Chairman, Fair Committee.)

(NOTE—There will be no performance of the La Verendrye Pageant in the Civic Auditorium this evening.)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th

2.00 P.M. Motorcade Visit to Old French Historical Sites, St. Boniface Cathedral, St. Boniface; Trappist Monastery, St. Norbert; the home of Louis Riel, St. Vital, etc.

8.30 P.M. La Verendrye Pageant at Civic Auditorium, Winnipeg, and Display of Work by Handicraft Guild.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th

2.00 P.M. Motorcade Visit to Industrial Plants in Greater Winnipeg.

8.30 P.M. La Verendrye Pageant at Civic Auditorium, Winnipeg, and Display of Work by Handicraft Guild.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th

8.30 P.M. La Verendrye Pageant, Civic Auditorium, Winnipeg, and Display of Work by Handicraft Guild.

(Continued on page 24)



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PIERRE GAULTIER DE LA VERENDRYE

(Continued from page 20)

mouth of the Winnipeg River and a small fort near the mouth of the Red River were built. Expeditions had to be sent east to Montreal to obtain more men and supplies and both La Jemmeraye and La Verendrye had to make the long journey at different times.

In 1736 La Jemmeraye died of illness and a short time later La Verendrye's eldest son, Jean, together with nineteen of his voyageurs, and Father Aulneau were massacred by the Sioux Indians. At the same time he had to suffer the accusations of his creditors, who claimed he was devoting too much attention to exploration, and the reproaches of the French Foreign Minister, Maurepas, that he was paying too much attention to trading and not enough to exploration. During this time La Verendrye had obtained information about the Mandan Indians, who were reported to live in fortified villages and who cultivated Indian corn and many vegetables. He thought that they would be able to give him information about a route to the Western Sea and he made up his mind to visit them as soon as possible. La Verendrye had long since concluded that Auchagah's river led not to the Western Sea but to Hudson's Bay, already in the possession of the English.

He therefore did not waste time when he arrived at the Assiniboine River, but canoed up to the portage from the Assiniboine to Lake Manitoba and there, in the fall of 1738, built Fort La Reine. Upon this site a cairn was erected in 1929 by the National Sites and Monument Board. This fort became the headquarters for the future explorations of La Verendrye and his sons. In the same fall Fort Rouge was built by men from Fort Maurepas on the south bank of the Assiniboine where it joins the Red River.

On October 18th, 1738, La Verendrye left with his sons Francois and Louis-Joseph and forty-nine followers for the country of the Mandans. On the march they visited an encampment of some 600 Assiniboine Indians and the whole encampment insisted on going with them. On November 30th they met the first party of Mandans and were escorted by them to their village. The Mandans got rid of the Assiniboines in a short time by pretending that the Sioux were on the warpath. The French stayed on at the Mandan villages until about the middle of January, 1739. They left in intensely cold weather for Fort La Reine and La Verendrye became seriously ill and was forced to remain some time at a point on the Souris River about 125 miles from the fort. He eventually reached it on March 10th, 1739. In his diary he dismissed the matter with the following line: "I have never endured so much wretchedness in my life from illness and fatigue as on that journey."

The result of the expedition was disappointing to La Verendrye. He did not understand the dialect of the Mandans and little information could be gained from them. However, he left two men with the Mandans to study their language and later, in 1742, sent his two sons, Francois and Louis-Joseph, and two Frenchmen to the Mandan country to try and discover once more the Western Sea. They did not return until July 2nd, 1743. During this time they had explored North and South Dakota and possibly parts of Montana and Wyoming. At Pierre, South Dakota, they deposited a leaden plate and claimed the country in the name of the French King. This plate was discovered on February 16th, 1913. They were credited with being the first to view the Rocky Mountains, but the discovery of the plate points to their having viewed the mountainous country of the Black Hills.

Between the years 1739 and 1743 La Verendrye's sons also explored the country between Lake Manitoba and the Saskatchewan River, which they discovered. Fort Dauphin was built on the northwest shore of Lake Manitoba, Fort Bourbon at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River and Fort Paskoyac on the Saskatchewan at The Pas. The expense of maintaining the different posts built by La Verendrye compelled him once more to go to Montreal in the Fall of 1743 to obtain the necessary funds to carry on his work. He was unable to do so and, despairing of getting fair treatment either from his creditors or from the French Court, he resigned his commission.

La Verendrye's successor, the Sieur de Noyelles, after some two years of life on the frontier, asked to be relieved of his duties. It became apparent that La Verendrye was the only suitable man for the post. A change of governors of New France, however, caused delay, but in the year 1749 he was raised to the rank of captain, made a chevalier of the Military Order of St. Louis and placed in charge of a new expedition to the Northwest. He made plans for proceeding to Fort Bourbon and then ascending the Saskatchewan River to its source, but before he could begin his journey death overtook him on December 6th, 1749.

While the task upon which La Verendrye had set his heart was not accomplished, he had, in the short space of eighteen years, discovered and opened to civilization the vast empire north of the fortieth parallel and west of the Great Lakes. This had been accomplished not by force of arms but by force of character, by fair dealing, by genius in leading men and in making and retaining friendships, by unusual tenacity of purpose and by unrivalled patience, forbearance and fortitude.

How fitting it is then, that we, residents of the land he discovered, join in paying our tributes to the great explorer, to his gallant nephew, to his sons, to the intrepid priests who accompanied him—to all those who shared in his glorious enterprise.

O Canada! Terre de nos aïeux,
Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux!
Car ton bras sait porter l'épée,
Il sait porter la croix!
Ton histoire est une épopée
Des plus brillants exploits.



IN doing honour to Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye, the first white man to set foot in Western Canada, we are proud to recall that our founder, the late Senator Patrick Burns, was the first man to ship live-stock from the West to the Eastern Market. That was more than sixty years ago, and the cattle were raised on his early Manitoba homestead.

"Pat" Burns—as he was affectionately known to all—increased his herds, supplied the railway camps almost entirely, and later established his first packing plant in the centre of Alberta's great rangelands. From that beginning and in the vast lands opened up by La Verendrye have grown six large Burns packing plants, branch offices and wholesale offices in all parts of Canada, and export offices in London and Liverpool.

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PROGRAMME—CONTINUED

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th

3.00 P.M. Unveiling of Bronze Plaque on the Main Street Bridge across the Assiniboine River, and ceremony of naming bridge—to be thereafter known as "The Bridge of the Old Forts."

Within a few hundred feet of the site of this bridge there has been erected during the past two hundred years no less than seven forts. The first was built by La Verendrye's party in 1738 and was called "Fort Rouge." The second was erected by the Northwest Company in 1807 and named "Fort Gibraltar." In 1822 Fort Garry No. 1 was built, and in 1835 Fort Garry No. 2.

For more than fifty years prior to the entry of Manitoba into Confederation this location was the centre of the Fur Trade and of Government.

8.30 P.M. La Verendrye Pageant at the Civic Auditorium, Winnipeg, and Display of Work by Handicraft Guild.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th

5.30 P.M. Public Banquet Fort Garry Hotel in honor of the visiting officials who are to preside at the ceremony of the unveiling of the La Verendrye Monument on September 11th. Guest speaker, The Honourable Pierre J. A. Cardin, Minister of Public Works for Canada. (Banquet under auspices of Young Men's Section, Winnipeg Board of Trade.)

8.30 P.M. Final performance of the La Verendrye Pageant in the Civic Auditorium and Display of work by the Handicraft Guild.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th

1.00 P.M. Giant Canoe Parade passes Kildonan Park, 700 participants in formation proceed down the river in pageant form and are visible from all parks, bridges, etc., along the river.

3.00 P.M. Canoe Parade arrives at monument site near St. Boniface Hospital, St. Boniface. Leaders disembark to take part in unveiling ceremony.

3.10 P.M. Ceremony of Unveiling and Dedicating La Verendrye Monument and Park, St. Boniface. Guests of honor at the unveiling will include: Hon. W. J. Tupper, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, representative of the Dominion Government, M. le Comte and Mme. la Comtesse de Dampierre, representative of the Government of France, Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, Hon. Onezime Gagnon, representative of the Province of Quebec, and others. (A special programme of the unveiling ceremony will be issued at a later date.)

(Canoe parade by members of the Winnipeg Canoe Club. Costumes courtesy of Hudson's Bay Company. Parade under joint auspices and management of Winnipeg Canoe Club and Hudson's Bay Company.)

Acknowledgments

The members of the Committee wish to express their thanks to all the individuals and business organizations whose support and co-operation made possible the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the arrival of La Verendrye to the forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. To mention all of these by name would be impossible, but the Committee wishes in particular to thank the following for assistance and contributions, and to extend its sincere appreciation to all the others whose names are not set forth:

National Trust Company
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Cadet Major G. M. Braund, Officer Commanding
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Mr. Henry J. Baker
The Boy Scouts Association

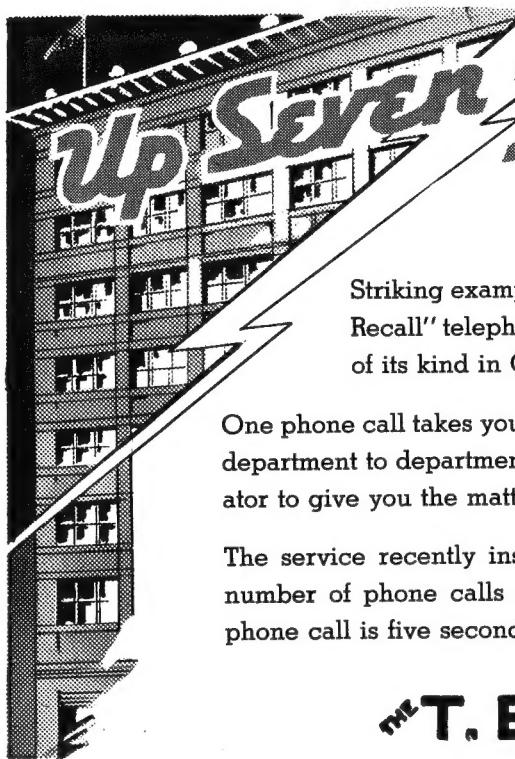


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WELCOME

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL on behalf of the citizens of Winnipeg extend a most hearty invitation and welcome to visitors to the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the arrival of La Verendrye and his Voyageurs, and pay tribute to the achievements of one of the world's great men—The Pathfinder of the West.

1738 - 1938

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